

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES,

BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY

JOHN PINKNEY.

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Mr. PINKNEY,

Your publication of the under written piece will greatly oblige one of your correspondents.

PHILEKATOS.

The first book of SHEMAIAH.

CHAPTER I.

SHEMAIAH unto Rehoboam, the grandson of Solomon, king of Great Britain, and to all people, nations, and languages, that dwell on the face of this continent, from the borders of the Georgians, even unto the plains of the Quebeckites, and to those who inhabit the east country; peace be multiplied unto you.

I thought it good to shew unto you the things that the high God of Heaven will shortly bring to pass in our countries.

How great are his works, and how mighty are his doings! His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his truth endureth from generation to generation.

Whereas the men of our country, even the chief men of the united provinces, to the number of fifty four souls, did assemble together at Philadelphia, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Rehoboam; And did say unto him, and to his nobles, and to the residue of the people that were dwelling in that country, even with Rehoboam,

Why have ye lifted up your wrathful indignation against us, as though we were dogs? And why are your countenances changed, that ye lay such heavy burthens upon us? We pray ye have them removed.

Know ye not that we be your friends, your relations, and your servants, and that we be but one people, having all sprung from the same parents?

But when our chief men spake thereof, ye were wrath, and said they be rebellious; let us go over and slay them, and their inheritance shall be ours.

Wherefore ye hearkened not to their prayers, but made yourselves ready to battle, and sent over your armies, with ships, and with drums, an innumerable company, and filled our coast, as the locust did the land of Egypt in the days of Israel's bondage.

And ye destroyed our tents, and demolished many of our buildings, and pillaged much provender for your cattle.

And after all this, ye be not content, but have spilt their blood as water, even in the gates of their own city.

Be it known unto thee, O king! and to thy elders, that these things very much displease thy servants in the south country;

For they be injurious, not only to thyself, but to us also; for if they be subdued, and their sons and their daughters be made bondsmen and bondswomen, where shall thy servants in this country flee?

Knowest thou not that they be our kinsmen, and our staff? That they be our brethren, the sons of one mother, and that we be of the same tribe, and have treated thy decrees alike?

Surely, O king! although we be not proclaimed as rebels (being exempt by thy counsellors) yet we cannot forsake our brethren; for that wicked Haman, the Northite, is a son of Beliel, and bringeth no good thing to pass.

But if thou wilt deal equitable, and withdraw thy forces, that our brethren be no more slain, and will restore on us the rights of our charter, and repay the damage we have sustained by thy troops, we will be thy servants forever.

But if thou refuse, be it known unto thee, O king! in particular, and to our friends in general, that we will join the men of that city, even the men of Bolton;

And that we will not adhere to the wicked devices and stratagems of thy elders; for surely there be treachery lurking against our country, that thy servants know not of.

Therefore, O king! be wise, and drive from thy presence those disturbers of thy peace, that Mansfieldite, that Buteite, and that Northite; for they be not good men.

They will overturn thy kingdom, and subvert thy governments, and thou shalt be accounted by the people as an unwise prince.

Knowest thou not, O king! that we the Americans be a strong and warlike people? And has it not been told unto thee what we did in the days of thy grandfather?

How we cleaved to thy own general Braddock, when thy men, which he brought over with him, fled as the roe, before the huntsman?

And is it not told in thy ears now that we have one hundred and fifty thousand men, clothed in hunting shirts, with belts, with tomahawks, with guns, and with swords?

And that we have horses without number, and much cattle, and tillers of land as sand on the sea shore?

Knowest thou not also, O king! that our country is an exceeding good land, flowing with milk and with honey, and abounding with wheat, with rye, with corn, and with wine, even to the supply of many of thy people, who dwell on thy own city with thee?

Wherefore then dost thou think to conquer us by? By the number of thy troops, or horse, or bravery? Thou canst not.

Where is James? Is he not a warlike prince? Hath he not many friends? Are not all his brethren old men, men of renown?

Take heed of him; for so sure as thou makest thyself weak, by warring against us, which thou wilt certainly do, if thou continuest in thy present notion,

So sure will he come upon thee as a thief in the night, and take from thee that kingdom which thou now so much prides thyself in.

And thou wilt be cast into the dungeon, and thy children into the streets, and they shall beg their bread, and curse thee in thy distress.

For as thy soul liveth, my lord, O king! unless thou retractest from the present war in which thou art engaged, all this will verily come to pass, and thou wilt be a reproach unto this nation.

Thy provinces in the western country will forsake thee, and England, thy habitation, shall be conquered;

And after the reign of James is expired, it shall be given into the hands of one who dwells within thy own court, and who is near of kin unto him.

Therefore consider these things, for my bowels yearn over what I foresee will befall thy loving, espoused, and tender offspring.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Insert the following lines, and you will oblige one of your customers.

On the DEATH of Miss NANCY WARREN, of New Kent.

FAREWELL, dear girl! adieu to earthly toys,
Thy Godlike soul has made a nobler choice,
Has left these shores of tumult and of noise,
And upwards fled to seek celestial joys.
Why should we start at the approach of death,
And fear and tremble to resign our breath?
It does but snatch us from disgrace and shame,
And give our virtues to immortal fame.
But thoughts like these cannot our grief allay,
When cruel death thus hurries thee away;
In whom we view the virtues of a mind
Form'd and constructed to assist mankind.
How weak, how feeble, is our mortal state,
How fume, how certain, are our days of fate,
At his command our strength and vigour fade,
Our joyous songs are silent as the shade.
Beauty from death does no exemption find,
Earthly acquirements here must be resign'd;
The tuneful tongue, that soft persuasions knew,
Drops its cunning, and bids the world adieu.
Those thoughts, that dwell upon terrestrial themes,
Here must relinquish all their golden dreams;
Our reason here resigns its wonted charge,
And gives our passions up to rage at large.
Think on these things, ye busy and ye gay,
Nor throw the useful part of life away;
Then may you live, remote from pain and strife,
And dying rise to everlasting life.

Mr. PINKNEY,

WE are highly pleased with the conduct of the people of South Carolina, who have taken the troops destined for Virginia from Saint Augustine, and think ourselves the more obliged to those brave Carolinians, as those troops were to have been a reinforcement to the sixty men who have been so very formidable to the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport. What might have been the consequence had they arrived! But to be serious: How long will the inhabitants of those towns suffer themselves to be so shamefully insulted by L-d D----- and the captains of the men of war? To what is it owing that their committees have so unaccountably acquitted some late extraordinary delinquents? Is it to a want of zeal in the glorious cause, or of spirit to prosecute it? But we trust that the people of Norfolk will remove our doubts and jealousies, and wipe off every stain on their characters, by making a proper use of the golden opportunity Heaven has now afforded

them. To do this nothing is requisite but a little spirit, with some address and ingenuity in the application of it. A number of small vessels may be easily fitted out as fire ships, and may be used with almost certainty of success, and without the least risk of lives on our part. Nor can the most loyal of his majesty's subjects condemn this measure, since it is but a proper chastisement of the most despicable tools of his greatest enemies; nor can humanity forbid it, because it is dictated by some of its first feelings, an honest indignation, and the love of our country, and is enjoined by the first law of nature.

When king, lords, and commons, have combined to enslave us; when a corrupt and abandoned parliament have voted their lives and fortunes at the service of a perfidious, cruel, and bloody administration, in the execution of their wicked plan; when, in consequence of this, fleets and armies are sent against us, which have pillaged our coasts, bombarded our towns, and but for the glorious intrepidity of our countrymen, under the particular favour and protection of the Almighty, would have spread desolation throughout our land; when we consider the damnable plot that has been laid against us of stirring up the Canadians and Indians to attack us on our frontiers, and our slaves and Tories within the body of our country, whilst their fleets were to lay waste our coasts; and when we have seen this plan recommended in a pamphlet written by an accursed pensioner, doctor Johnson, by the order of the minister, and under the particular patronage of the king; when we consider these things, who can hesitate a moment to declare that we ought to do all in our power to be revenged on such an administration, and to hurl down destruction on all the infernal tools? Let not our countrymen think that captain Macartney deserves more indulgence than captain Squire, or lord Dunmore: He, like captain Montague, has taken upon himself to interfere with the civil power, has impudently supposed that his presence could awe a committee, and protect a culprit, and has wickedly threatened to fire on a defenceless town. But let captain Macartney know, that whenever he lands in Virginia he is amenable to the laws of Virginia, which may punish him as a trespasser, rioter, or murderer, or as a rebel, if he should, like L-d D----- and Squire, attempt to raise an insurrection; and we would have all those tools of government to know, that, whenever they return to England, we shall try the full force of the English laws against all such offences as they have or shall commit here. The American governors shall severely answer for their conduct in the King's Bench, and judges shall remember the fate of Epson and Dudley.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IF you can, please to inform us why the Mercury men of war, which has so long been the terror of Norfolk, and a refuge to our slaves, is not yet burnt, notwithstanding she has been ten days and upwards upon her broadside. We, Sir, who live at a distance, are at a loss how to account for the strange remissness of the inhabitants of Norfolk in neglecting to seize the opportunity which Heaven has kindly thrown in their way. Surely the interest of the mayor, who, from his letters to Macartney, seems to prefer the friendship of that deceitful enemy to the welfare of the town over which he presides, must have prevented the noble rage of the citizens from bursting forth in vengeance upon that accursed vessel, which they now have in their power to sacrifice for the captain's bloody threats to destroy their town. We can by no means attribute the omission to a partiality in the inhabitants of Norfolk to the avowed enemies of our country; nor can we suppose them so far destitute of courage as to be afraid to make the attempt. But let the cause be what it will, we do inform them, through the channel of your intelligence, that unless they immediately perform this act, so ardently wished for by their countrymen, and so easily to be effected, that THOUSANDS are resolved to burn the devoted vessel, even if the consequence of it should be the total ruin of Norfolk. THOUSANDS.

* * * THE printer is very sorry that the character of the mayor of Norfolk has become questionable. From intelligence, of the most indubitable authority, he can assure THOUSANDS, that the gentleman whom he thinks has not acted in a manner becoming the friend of America, has ever shown himself a staunch advocate for our liberties. With respect to captain Macartney, we confess there was

a time when his conduct did not appear in the most favourable light. We admit that his letters to Mr. Loyal contain something of the usual despotism of the king's officers. But yet there remains an apology for him, even in this case: Lord Dunmore, as we are informed, had severely reprimanded him for his pusillanimity, told him his conduct was highly blameable, in not being more rigorous against us, and that he was punishable for the same, agreeable to the laws of a court martial. This brave commander, however, replied, that measures, repugnant to justice and humanity, he was not requested by his master to support, and that his own disposition held them in the utmost abhorrence. To this it was chiefly owing that he is superseded in his commission, and sent to Boston in order to take his trial.

As to the Mercury, notwithstanding she was aground for a considerable time, it was impossible, we hear, for the people of Norfolk to have destroyed her; because the other vessels of war were continually guarding her; and therefore it would of course been a very imprudent step for them to have gone to extremities, as the destruction of Norfolk, in all probability, would have been the issue.

We do not blame THOMAS for the spirit which is manifested throughout his piece; we applaud his zeal. But it should ever be remembered, that resolution, without a proper degree of prudence, might tend to the overthrow of the greatest empire upon earth.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A FOREIGNER ON THE DISPUTES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH AMERICA. Translated from the French.

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRGIL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN'S unhappy disputes with the ENGLISH AMERICAN COLONIES claim and engage a large share of the public attention. The question seems to be, whether immense numbers of English subjects, living in remote regions, who have hitherto participated of the benefits of the English constitution, to which they are indisputably entitled, should be taxed by any man, or, what is the same thing, any body of men, with respect to whom they have no right of election, no power of controul? This question hath been long agitated within the walls of the senate house and without doors, in a variety of shapes, on a variety of grounds, with great acuteness, and no little acrimony, on all hands. A contest so important in its nature, so decisive in its consequences, must naturally warm, or even inflame, the minds of those who are interested in its fate; every subject of the British empire, who thinks or who feels, must take a side. At such a crisis it cannot be impertinent to lay before the public the sentiments of a dispassionate foreigner on the subject. Of no party, he may be admitted as a fair umpire, and if qualified in other respects, if possessed of adequate abilities and information, his decision must have weight.

These considerations account for this little publication of an extract from *L'Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*; a valuable work, attributed to the ABBE REYNEL, to whose authority a kind of sanction hath been given, by its being quoted as to a certain point (if the newspapers are to be credited) by a noble lord high in office. It would be hard then to deny its weight in other matters equally within his competency. But authority is a dangerous thing; truth needs not, disdains its protection; its wings serve but to shelter error. Let principles, let facts, let argument speak.

The writer, along with uncommon talents, is furnished with singular information. No possible measure of these, however, can be supposed totally to exempt a man from error. Some mistakes and inaccuracies will be found even in this short extract. They will be forgiven when it is considered that the author's situation is distant, and that the subject copious and complicated in itself, is not singly and professedly discussed, but merely in the course of a large and comprehensive work. It was once intended to have pointed out a few instances of this sort which occur, but as these must readily be detected by the attentive and intelligent reader, and as they do not affect the author's reasoning or conclusions, this was, on second thoughts, looked on as a superfluous labour. The translator hath contented himself with aiming at fidelity and exactness, even so far as to imitate the manner of the original, which is, in general, short and sententious.

The second edition, printed in 1773, has been made use of. It is scarce necessary to add that these observations were of course prior to the accumulated violences of the late parliament; but it is easy to conjecture what the ABBE's sentiments must be with respect to these and some later proceedings, the political turpitude of which can only be equalled by their unexampled barbarity. — *Dii meliora pium, errorumque hostibus illis!*

THE first colonists who peopled North America devoted themselves in the beginning entirely to agriculture. They soon perceived that their exports did by no means enable them to purchase what they stood in need of, and they found themselves obliged to attempt some coarse manufactures. This innovation was thought to clash with the interests of the mother country. It was complained of to parliament, where it was discussed with all the attention it deserved. There wanted not members bold enough to defend the cause of the colonists. They urged, that as the labour of the fields could not give constant employment to the inhabitants throughout the year, it would be rank tyranny to force them to wait in inaction that portion of their time which the soil did not demand; that as what they earned by agriculture and hunting was not commensurate to their wants, to prevent their supplying the deficiency by a new species of industry was to bind wretchedness upon them; in fine, that the prohibition of manufactures had a direct tendency to raise the price of goods in an instant state, to diminish, if not totally obstruct, the sale of them, and to discourage new settlers.

The evidence of these principles was incontrovertible. It prevailed after very warm debates. The Americans were permitted to manufacture their own cloathing, but under such restrictions, as betrayed the reluctance of an avaricious spirit through an exterior of equity. All communication in this respect amongst the provinces was severely interdicted. They were forbid, under heavy penalties, to send from one to another any kind of wool, either raw or wrought. Some manufacturers of hats, however, broke through these barriers. To put a stop to this terrible disorder, as it was called, parliament had recourse to the expedient of regulations, at once little and cruel. No workman could exercise his trade till after an apprenticeship of seven years; no master was allowed to have more than two apprentices at a time, or to employ any slave in his workhouse.

The mines of iron, which one would think might absolve men from all dependency, were subjected to restrictions still more severe. It could only be exported to the mother country in the rude form of pigs or bars, without furnaces to cast, machines to mould, or sledges and anvils to forge it. The converting it into steel was yet more peremptorily prohibited.

Their importations were hampered with a variety of shackles. No foreign vessel, unless it be in evident danger of shipwreck, or loaded with bullion, can enter any of the ports in North America. Even English ships are not admitted if they come directly from a harbour of the nation. The merchantmen of the colonies trading to Europe, must bring no commodities back with them but what have been purchased from the capital, except the wines of Madeira and the Azores; and what salt is necessary for the fisheries.

Formerly all their exports were to touch at England. Weighty considerations have since disposed government to relax a little of this excessive rigour. The colonies are now permitted to carry directly to the southward of Cape Finisterre, grain, flour, rice, pulse, fruit, salt fish, planks, and timber; all their other products go exclusively to the mother country. Even Ireland, which offered an advantageous outlet to the wheat, flax, and lumber, of the colonies, was shut up by an act of parliament in 1766.

The senate, which represents the nation, insists on the right of directing commerce through all the vast extent of the British dominions. On this principle it assumes the power of regulating the connections between the capital and the colonies, of maintaining a communication, a beneficial and reciprocal relation, amongst the scattered parts of an immense empire. In fact, some one power ought to determine, in the last resort, on those relative circumstances which may injure or promote the general good of the whole system. Parliament alone can claim this transcendent prerogative; but parliament should exercise it to the mutual advantage of all the members of the social confederacy. This maxim, always inviolable, is peculiarly so in a state, the movements of which have been all instituted and adjusted, with a special view to national liberty.

But they departed from this great principle of impartiality, which alone can preserve an equality of independence among the members of a free government, when they obliged the colonies to pour into the capital all their products, even those which were not to be consumed in it; when they forced them to take from the capital all their merchandize, even those which were brought into it from foreign nations. This imperious and sterile constraint, loading the sales and purchases of the Americans with useless charges, a mere dead loss, which hath naturally and necessarily checked their activity, and of course hurt their circumstances; and it is purely to enrich some merchants or some brokers of the capital, that the rights and interests of the colonies are sacrificed. Yet they owed nothing more to England for the protection she had afforded them, than a preference in the sale and importation of such of their commodities as she could consume; and in the purchase and exportation of such merchandises as she manufactured. Within this line the submission of the colonies was grateful acknowledgment; beyond it every restraint was downright violence.

Accordingly contraband was the offspring of this tyranny. Transgression is the first effect of iniquitous laws wherever despotism hath not trampled on codes, forms, and tribunals, sole rampart, legitimate and sacred of that independency which is the birthright of man. In vain were the colonies told a hundred and a hundred times that smuggling was contrary to the fundamental principle of their establishment, to political wisdom, to the express intent of the laws. In vain was it proved in a variety of publications that the citizen who paid the duties was oppressed by the one who did not, and that the fraudulent trader robbed the fair merchant by disappointing him of his lawful profits. In vain were precautions multiplied to prevent, and chastisements to punish, such transgressions. The voice of interest, of reason, of equity, was an overmatch for the hundred mouths and the hundred paws of the revenue-hydra. Foreign commodities, smuggled into the northern parts of English America, amounted to a full third of what paid the duties.

[To be continued.]

L O N D O N . INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THATCHED HOUSE TAVEN, SAINT JAMES'S STREET.

Not long since the following petition was received by the charitable society of this house:

To the charitable society of the THATCHED HOUSE, the humble petition of GEORGE PIOUS KING, at this time a prisoner, and in debt,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was heir to a good estate, and is well known to have had no vice or extravagance of his own, but has been unfortunate in the choice of his stewards and servants.

That although the strictest economy has been observed in your petitioner ever since he came to his estate, his substance has been continually wasting by servants, who have squandered and lavished your petitioner's property among their own friends and relations, and reduced your petitioner to the greatest distress, by supporting them in idleness and riot.

That your petitioner has been unfortunate in his family, and been obliged to assist two brothers, who, by keeping low company, have been drawn into marriage beneath their condition, and have involved themselves in an expence beyond their income.

That although your petitioner is not a close prisoner, and is indulged with the privilege of the rules, you are sensible he is confined within a small district.

That your petitioner has a wife and ten small helpless children, and is every day expecting an increase.

That your petitioner is considerably in debt to his tradesmen, &c. and has no means of maintaining his family, and paying his debts, but by your bounty, as the trade of button-making, which has been your petitioner's occupation, is engrossed by the people of Birmingham, and the demand for that valuable manufacture is much lessened by the disputes between America and the mother country, which disputes have on many other accounts been injurious to your petitioner, and your petitioner has reason to believe have in some degree diminished your petitioner's income.

That your petitioner having observed the regard paid by you to prisoners who have a large family of children, he is induced to hope your charity and benevolence will exert itself to relieve your petitioner, by discharging his present load of debts.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

GEORGE PIOUS KING.

The society have appointed a day in the beginning of February for taking this petition into consideration.

V I R G I N I A .

A PLAN for the form of solemnization of MARRIAGE, agreed on in the BAPTIST association, held in Cumberland, the 16th day of August, 1775.

THAT we look upon a marriage to be a civil contract between a man and a woman, not within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity, mentioned in the scripture; to live together in, and to perform the duties of, the marriage state (they having a right to give their consent) and making it sufficiently public before cohabitation.

2d. That it is no part of the ministerial office to marry persons, and therefore advise them not to intermeddle in that affair.

3d. That public notice of the intention of the parties to marry be made three several Lords days, in a place of public worship, in the parts near to where the parties reside; and after having obtained a proper certificate of the same, in the presence of witnesses, called together for that purpose, that they jointly and separately agree to enter into the marriage-relation, in some such words as these:

The man taking the woman by the right hand,

to say,

I M. take thee N. in the presence of God, and these witnesses, as my lawful wife, to dwell with, support, love, cherish, and honour, and to do all the duties of a husband to, keeping alone to thee till death part us.

Then the woman taking the man by the hand,

to say,

I N. take thee M. in the presence of God, and these witnesses, as my lawful husband, to dwell with, love, honour, and obey, and to do all the duties of a wife to, keeping alone to thee till death part us.

We also advise, to prevent future inconveniences, that something like the following form of writing be subscribed by the parties, and attested by the witnesses:

We A. B. and C. daughter of D. E. (or late wife of F. G. &c.) having this day covenanted in marriage, before God, and several witnesses; do hereby certify the same under our hands, hereby declaring that it is our sincere intention (and for which cause we beg the Divine assistance) to perform all the duties incumbent on each of us to other; and as we are bound in duty to be one in affection, so we jointly, and separately agree to be one in interest, as to worldly possessions.

Given under our hands and seals, this

day of Anno. Dom.

Done in the presence of

L O N D O N , July 7.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, of London, MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your majesty's most faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, livery, &c. of London, in common hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your majesty's repose with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow subjects in America, as well as of the men who secretly advise, and of the ministers who execute these measures.

We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is, to all intents and purposes, despotism, and that the exercise of despotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country.

As we would not suffer any man, or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow subjects. We are persuaded, that by the sacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the constitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and safety; that whatever power invades these rights ought to be resisted; we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensable duty to God, from whom those duties are derived to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated, and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your majesty that these measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the

of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, the consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of our colonies, and the blood of your majesty's subjects. Unhappily, fire, the worst of these apprehensions now realized in all its horrors: We have seen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your majesty's commander in chief. Will your majesty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America but gazettes of blood, and mutual hits of slaughtered fellow subjects?

Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war may deepen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and safety of the British empire depends.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your majesty's having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your majesty; it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a representative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your ministers, is dangerous to your majesty, by deceiving you; and to your people by betraying them.

In such a situation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your majesty that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; they will exert themselves, at every hazard to bring those who have advised these ruinous measures to the justice of this country and of the much injured colonies.

We have already signified our persuasion that these will originate in the secret advice of those who are equally enemies to your majesty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say that your throne is surrounded by men who are avowedly inimical to those principles on which your majesty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people. Such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wisdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament chosen under a national delusion, insidiously raised, by misrepresentations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beseech your majesty to dismiss your present ministers and advisers from your person and council forever, to dissolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to popery and arbitrary power, to put your future confidence in ministers whose known and unshaken attachment to the constitution, joined to your wisdom and integrity, may enable your majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundations, of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and question put, to agree to the said address, remonstrance, and petition, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Signed by order. RIX.
At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall assembled, the 4th of July, 1775.

Resolved, that the king is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, that his majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, that such denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and established by the revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, that whoever advised his majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the king, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Resolved, that the following instructions be given to our representatives in parliament.

Gentlemen,
You are here instructed, by the livery in common hall assembled, to move, immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble address from the house of commons to his majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures, which have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce, and the destruction of his majesty's subjects. To know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are farther instructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of these measures, that, by bringing them to justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the king, his throne may be established, the rights of the people vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety.

RIX.
July 9. It is said that general Gage has written, in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled or have 15,000 men sent him.

It is confidently asserted in the city that the ministry have received advice from Lisbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and

therefore it is apprehended that they design to invade some part of the Portuguese territories; that in such case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid and assistance from England.

A regiment of marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of 1000 men, exclusive of officers.

We do not hear of any more British troops being destined for America.

July 11. Friday, at a court of common council held at Guildhall, in order to take into consideration the letters received by the lord mayor from the committees at New York, Mr. Staveland moved that a number of resolutions he produced should be presented to the king by the court, which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion: "That an humble address and petition be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace, over the British empire." This motion, after several debates, the question being put, upon the show of hands, was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt then moved that a committee of 6 aldermen, and 12 commoners, might be directly appointed to draw up a petition and address, which passed in the affirmative. The committee withdrew, and in a short time returned with a most respectful petition and address, which met with the approbation of the whole court, except one dissenting alderman.

The sheriffs are directed to attend his majesty at Saint James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above address, which will be presented by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, in their gowns.

This day the lord chancellor was sent for to attend a cabinet council, at lord Rochford's office, on the subject of some devices received from New York. His lordship returned to Fairy Hill in the afternoon.

There is a report current, that the congress has wrote to lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to settle the differences between Great Britain and America. This letter is to be laid before the privy council, and the congress delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state, for their answer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6
YESTERDAY arrived here the honourable John Hancock, esquire, and lady, from Connecticut; and the honourable Peyton Randolph, esquire, and lady, from Virginia.

The same day arrived here several other of the delegates from the southward to attend the congress.

Yesterday the honourable continental congress met agreeable to adjournment.

The account of the taking of Ticonderoga, with the fire at Boston, and other accounts to the 25th of May, were arrived in London the 27th of June.

All last week we had squally weather and rain, but on Saturday evening it began to blow hard at N. E. and S. E. and by midnight increased to a hurricane, attended with heavy floods of rain, which raised the tide in our river higher than has been known these several years, and has occasioned much damage in the stores on the wharves, among sugar, salt, and other perishable articles; wood, staves, plank, &c. was washed off the wharves, and many boats and small craft were sunk or beat to pieces.

We hear the above storm has done considerable damage along the river, by breaking the banks of the meadows, drowning cattle, &c.

We hear that no less than 30 sail of vessels are ashore in our river, among which are the ship Caesar, capt. Miller; brig Rachel, capt. Clay, at Reedy Island, the brig Betty, capt. Douglass, at Rombay Hook, the others were chiefly river craft, many of which are drove so high on the shore that they will be hardly worth the expence of launching.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated August 31.

"Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock we were alarmed by a severe firing to the eastward of this harbour, and in a little time an express arrived from Stonington (a small town about 22 miles distant) informing that a tender had pursued two small sloops into that harbour, who ran on shore, and the people landed before the tender was in gun shot; and as soon as she got in, they fired a full broadside into the town, tacked, and went out; and in a little time returned with two more tenders and his majesty's ship the Rose. The ship came to anchor, and brought her side to bear against the town, and began to fire; the tenders also, who kept under sail, and both ship and sloops continued (without intermission) firing the whole day, and by express (which has since arrived) they have killed two of our men. There is now numbers of our people collected, and are there; and when the tender came within musket shot we fired on them. One tender got on the ground, and in carrying out a hawser our people imagined they killed several in the boat. There has been a flag sent off on board the Rose to know the reason of this extra work. The captain says our people fired on his tender first, and that he will blow down the town. This morning is a cessation of firing; hope the matter is settled."

WILLIAMSBURG.
ALL intercourse between this place and Norfolk is stopped, lord Dumore having given orders that we shall have no packet. He has fired upon many vessels, and has taken three or four. This day PATRICK HENRY, esquire, arrived in this city.

For SALE, in JAMES CITY county,
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each side the road leading from Doncastle's ordinary to Williamsburg. There are on the said tract a good dwellinghouse, barns, and all other necessary buildings. All the cleared land is enclosed. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to
EDWARD POWER.

WESTOVER, September 19, 1775.
IN July last the high sheriff of Charles City advertised two negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my property, who broke goal and escaped whilst under sentence of death. As I know they are daring and dangerous villains, capable of attempting the most horrid crimes, I hereby promise a reward of THREE POUNDS for each, to be paid on their being returned to the goal of Charles City. Michael is a ditcher by trade, a handsome black fellow, about 30 years old, under the middle size; he is very artful, and speaks fluently. Aaron is a blacksmith by trade, of a yellow complexion, near 20 years old, 6 feet high, and well made; he has a down look, and remarkable long fore teeth. I am informed their haunts are in Prince George, Charles City, New Kent, and Hanover.

WILLIAM BYRD.

To be SOLD, at East warehouse, in Gloucester county, Kingston parish, for ready money,
SIX likely NEGROES, some HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, some STOCK, &c. &c.
WILLIAM LUCAS.

CULPEPER county (Virginia) September 5, 1775.
INTEND to leave this colony, in six or eight weeks, for London, not to return till April next. Mr. Gabriel Jones, of Culpeper county, will attend at Spotsylvania courts, in the absence and behalf of
BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

SURRY, September 13, 1775.
ON Monday the 20th of November, the subscriber, or some person for him, will attend at Dinwiddie court, and Tuesday and Wednesday following at Sumners's tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain Thomas Holt's estate, for sundries sold at Nemozzen plantation. In the absence of the subscriber from home, between the 20th of November and the 1st of December, the bonds due for the sale in Surry will be lodged in the hands of Mr. William Harris, to receive payment. I desire the favour of all those who have any demands against the said Holt to produce them between the 1st of December and the 1st of January, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in cash or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, administrator.

SURRY, September 15, 1775.
LANDED at Lowpoint, between 3 or 4 years ago, a calf of COPPERAS, from what vessel, or for whom, is not known. Any person, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the subscriber, near Cabin Point.
HENRY COCKE.

COMMITTED to the goal of Middlesex a negro man, who says his name is William Bolt, supposed to belong to John Walker, or Albemarle. The said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar across his nose, another above his left eye, and another just below his right ear, and appears to be a shoemaker. Since his commitment he says he belongs to Jenny Jones, of Albemarle. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.
JOHN CRANE, gaoler.

If the gentleman who advertises in this paper for a person capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages will please to acquaint captain Curry, in Dumfries, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms please, by a young man just arrived from Britain, who has had a regular education at the university, and who likewise has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

At a meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, appointed by the convention, for superintending the manufactory of small arms, at Frederickburg, on Monday the 13th of September, 1775.

THE commissioners intend to meet on the 10th day of October next, at Frederickburg, for the purpose of engaging a further number of gunsmiths, and other artists, capable of managing that business in its various branches. All persons who are willing to enter into the service for a year at the least, and can come well recommended for skill and sobriety, are desired to attend; if agreed with, they will have good encouragement, according to their merit, and, at all events, be paid for their attendance and travelling. Good locksmiths are much wanting.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant (September) two servant men, viz. THOMAS HART, 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a tailor by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark brown coloured hair, and both of his little fingers are crooked; he had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt and trousers, a claret coloured coat and vest. JOSIAH BAILEY, 25 years of age, an Englishman, a leather breeches maker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with light brown hair, and has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a scald. As he walks he hangs his head, and takes short steps. He had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt and trousers, a red coloured coat and jacket of Walch plains, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever secures the above servants, so that I get them again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and if delivered to me, in Frederickburg, shall receive FOUR POUNDS, or TWO POUNDS for each.

WILLIAM BLYTH.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Prince George county, Maryland, near Sweden's iron works, two convict servants, both Irishmen. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and stoops much in his walk; he has a scar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus shirt, a pair of sucking trousers, a short old Swanikin jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with oznabrig, a pair of crocus trousers, and a pair of old shoes, and pretends to be a shoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will steal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL, ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadsword.

To be SOLD, by public auction, on Monday the 2d of October next, and to continue until all are sold (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the plantation where the subscriber now lives, the following articles, viz.

A QUANTITY of the best ground yellow oker, pot iron, a set of smith's tools, several large looking glasses, a fix plate and cannon stove, pipes, copperas, allum, pimento, ginger, mather, redwood, logwood, saltpetre, antimony, &c. &c. two or three stills, with all necessary tubs, &c. several empty rum hogheads, about one hundred head of hogs, many of which are fit for killing at this season, about fifty head of cattle, amongst which are many fine milch cows, a desk and a chest with drawers, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. &c. many articles of kitchen furniture, carts, timber wheels, and screws, a pair of large oxen plows; harrows, &c. about seventy ton of fine hay, cured in the best manner, and near a hundred acres of wheat growing, put in the ground in good order; also a quantity of Indian corn. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond, with approved security. Also a complete set of merchant and grist mills, together with 400 acres of land adjoining, to be sold on long credit, the payment being well secured.

N. B. I intend to leave the colony soon.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 31st of October, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, in King & Queen county, near Todd's Bridge, containing about 1400 acres (altogether or in parcels) belonging to the estate of colonel Humphrey Hill, deceased. Also all the stocks of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of April, 1775, giving bond and security to the executors; to carry interest from the date, if not paid when due. Any person may view the land by applying to Edmund Taylor, the overseer.

JOHN HILL, EDWARD HITE, Executors. WILLIAM HILL.

NORTHAMPTON, August 11, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 14th of June last, a negro man named Jonathan; he is a low black fellow, with a round face and thick lips, his clothes uncertain, as he may have exchanged them. He is artful and cunning, loves card-playing, and is a sober fellow. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him, shall be well rewarded by
ANNE TOMPKINS.

COMMITTED to the goal of Middlesex, on the 6th instant (August) a negro man named Will, who says he belongs to Mr. George Dabney, of King William. He is clothed in negro cotton, and has on an oznabrig shirt. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.
JOHN CRANE, gaoler.

POETS CORNER.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IF performances of a poetical nature are not unfavourable these times, and the following ODE should appear to have any thing in it worthy public perusal, after so many already on the same subject, you may please to insert it, and you will oblige some of your friends, as well as your humble servant,

To HOPE. An ODE.

COMPANION of the heav'n-born mind,

The gen'rous friend of human kind,
Sweet hope! thy aid impart,
Remove each gloomy, coward fear,
Mean distrust, and black despair,
And cheer my drooping heart.

Not with that fleeting air of joy
Which visionary minds employ,
Inflated, low, and vain;
Let them their fancy's good pursue,
I envy not their bliss in view,
But seek a nobler gain.

Beyond the narrow bounds of time
Direct my panting soul to climb
Immortal heights above;
Within the vail, where God displays
His bright illimitable rays
Of wisdom, pow'r, and love.

The mind long hid in darkness lay,
Till revelation's golden key
Unlock'd the gates of light;
Then, led by thee, she knew to trace
The path to endless happiness,
With freedom and delight.

O glorious hope! by thee we soar
Beyond what PLATO could explore,
Or SOCRATES define;
No more shall doubts and fears arise,
Let sceptics sacred truth despise,
To her and nature bind.

When low'ring storms tumultuous rage,
Thy influence only can alluage
The agitated breast;
One gleam from thee inspires delight,
Disperses affliction's darkest night,
And lulls the soul to rest.

Freely to all thou dost impart
The sweetest transports of the heart,
To misery ever dear;
Reviv'd by thee, the wretch in chains
Forgets his load of grief and pains,
And stops the falling tear.

While through this wilderness I stray;
Do thou and wisdom point the way
To seek contentment's bow'r;
There let me pass my future days,
Unknown to fame; with home-kept ease
Enjoy the tranquil hour.

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber's FULFILLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which shall be done in the best manner. Those gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my best endeavours to satisfy them. I also have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neatest manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Those persons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING must be punctual in payment, as I shall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the upper end of Spotsylvania, the 20th of May last, JOSEPH INGRAM, an English convict servant man, 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather smaller built than the common size of men, with dark hair, his complexion rather pale, has a fly cast with his eyes, a round face, a peaked nose, wears whiskers, and a kind of a dimple, or something like it, on his chin; he has a scar on one of his arms below his elbow, talks something quick, and much of it when a little groggy, and can sing well. He understands farming, and can use a scythe well. He carried away with him a Devonshire kersey brown coloured coat, with metal buttons, and pieced in the sides, two ornabrig shirts, roll trowsers, an old felt hat, and a pair of shoes with strings. He went off with one Reuben Gains, an apprentice, who is returned, and says that the said Ingram altered his name to Joseph Waggels, but perhaps he may alter that name, as he is very crafty. Whoever will bring the said servant to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY COLEMAN.

COMMITTED to the goal of Buckingham a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, effects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is Chloz. She is dressed with a blue and white Swanikin petticoat, ornabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in Africa, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desirous to pay prison charges, and take her out.

JOHN COX, gaoler.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, PERSON capable of teaching the LATIN and GREEK languages. Enquire of the printer of this paper.

STOLEN from Williamsburg, in June last, a small grey horse, with a switch tail, branded on the rear buttock (as well as I recollect) is very well made, about 9 years old, has a small dent in his right lip, which is not plain when standing, but very apparent when paining, which is very slow. Twenty shillings will be given to any person that will either deliver him to Mr. James Gaddy, in Williamsburg, or to me, in Petersburg.

WILLIAM HILL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Williamsburg, the 16th instant (July) two servant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an Englishman, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with short dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, striped and check trowsers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a Scotchman, by trade a blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears short dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, striped and check trowsers. They may pass for sailors from the ships of war at York. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if secured in any gap. I have heard that they have been seen going towards North Carolina.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

Since the above servants went away I have been informed that they have forged passes, which are signed John Dixon and John Randolph, and that the wheelwright calls himself by the name of Wilson.

A MAN, with a stout family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in Virginia or Carolina, as a head overicer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable John Tayloe, Esquire, in Richmond. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

RICHMOND, August 9, 1775.

INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. John Barrett will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will also pay what debts we owe.

THOMAS REID.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 17, 1775.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on Friday the 25th instant, for young ladies; she therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire satisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are Friday and Saturday. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The school will be kept at Mr. Bloet's Passage.

SARAH HALLAM.

RUN away from the subscriber, in James City, a short, thick strong limb'd, Virginia born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a bashful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the rest of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows.

JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in November next, altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of Pittsylvania, on Bannister and Stinking rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly consisting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working six hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. Joseph Roberts, who resides near the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of purchasing. Extensive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security.

NATHANIEL POPE.

MANCHESTER, July 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Charles City, the 20th of July, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable scar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is slow of speech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to pass to South Carolina by getting a forged pass. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any person that will secure him in any goal, so that I get him, besides what the law allows. He is supposed to be with a negro woman belonging to the estate of James Bachurst, deceased, named Hannah, who is now run away also.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

CHARLES CITY, July 10, 1775.

BROKE goal this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable William Byrd, Esquire, now under sentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handsome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blacksmith by trade. All persons are hereby required to apprehend the said slaves, and to secure them in any of the goals.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, Sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the goals of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

FRANCIS SMITH.

He came down as a wagoner with the Chesterfield volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON.

near Appomattox river, in the lower end of Buckingham, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to Richmond town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouse, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at Huntington. I have travelled through the most parts of Virginia, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as Colonel Banister's mill, by Petersburg, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. Huntington would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?"

"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also tell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Spotsylvania, the 20th of May, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in Yorkshire, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in London. He took with him two ornabrig shirts, almost new, one of them dyed of a purple colour, a pair of ornabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a Dutch blanket, a white linen shirt, a flock, and brass flock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some ornabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for Newton, and FORTY SHILLINGS for George, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near Fredericksburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any goal, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named Tim, belonging to the honourable John Tayloe, is gone off with them.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Accomack, the 26th of last, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, fly look, and stoops in the shoulders; his back is much scarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and pass for a free man. He has on, when he went away, a Virginia linen tow shirt, Virginia cloth breeches, and an old bearskin jacket. When he looks at person his face appears somewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person that shall secure the said runaway, and give intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reasonable charges paid, by

CLEMENT PARKER.

RUN away last Saturday night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Who ever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY, ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon Buffalo river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. Gabriel Penn, who lives on the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to all persons inclinable to purchase.

CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The building now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper statement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to Daniel Dulany, junior, Esquire, attorney at law in Annapolis, or to John Addison, Esquire, and the reverend Jonathan Banister, near the premises.

For SALE, in CHESTERFIELD county.

A TRACT of LAND, lying on Appomattox river, about 3 miles below Petersburg, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land lying on the same river, in the lower part of Amelia county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of Goose Island: the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 15 or 16 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE.

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for flock of any below the great mountains.

(If I*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP.

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for flock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

ANTHONY WINSTON.